



ECOFIN: The Necessity of Military Aid and Access to Clean Water

Hi delegates! My name is Evie Weinheimer and I will be your head chair for the MVHS MUN 2018 Conference. I have been in MUN for three years and this is my second time chairing a novice committee. Some activities I am involved in include choir, a mentoring program on Saturdays, and Girl Scouts. In my free time, I like to volunteer and do yoga. I am looking forward to meeting all of you! If you have a questions, please feel free to email noviceecofin@gmail.com.

Hey! My name is Daniella Castillo and I am your vice chair for this committee at the MVHS MUN 2018 Conference. I have been in MUN for two years and this is my first time being a vice chair in a committee. I play soccer and have been for the past nine years, I draw and paint whenever my creative mind snaps. I am very shy at first but then after some time I am actually a very nice and funny person. Can't wait to see all of you!

As the name implies the primary aim of ECOFIN is the promotion of economic development. ECOFIN was created with the purpose to "promote international co-operation in the economic field," as outlined in Article 13 of the United Nations. Charter of 26 June 1945. According to its mandate, ECOFIN aims to discuss "macroeconomics policy questions like financing for development, globalization and eradication of poverty." In the past ECOFIN has addressed issues of financial sustainability and economic cooperation between countries. From general to specific groups of countries, the committee has laid great stress upon the issue of Least Developed Countries and Landlocked Developing Countries. Moreover discusses variety of International Measures for preventing financial crisis.

The Necessity of Military Aid

I. Background:

Military aid has been practiced for hundreds of years. Military aid is help being sent to another country who has an issue that they cannot handle on their own. Often, it is given in order to assist developing countries to fight against terrorism or a war against another country. There are multiple ways countries aid each other such as loaning money, sending troops, or helping gather resources. Most developed countries tend to dedicate a percent of their budget to assisting



other countries. There are multiple opinions about the effectiveness of aiding other countries.

Some believe that military aid doesn't make the particular situation better and hurts the country it should be helping while others think developed countries should be contributing more to completely fix a problem.

Despite these different views, military aid has been successfully many times. After the Korean War, the United States gave South Korea \$35 million to help it rebuild and today, it is climbing the economic ladder. Sometimes, it depends on the situation and whether or not, it is necessary for aid to be sent.

II. UN Involvement:

The United Nations usually takes a step back on whether or not aid should be given to a country. There are a set of guidelines each country must follow when assisting each other and the UN suggests that countries help a specific cause but doesn't force them to aid. However, they do have a branch dedicated to this type of work: United Nations Peacekeeping. Their main goal is to help countries remain at peace within and with each other. Many countries support this branch, financially.

III. Possible Solutions:

There are many factors to consider while brainstorming solutions. Different countries have different standards when it comes to military aid. Often, countries will put pressure on other countries to assist due to their economic stance. Some countries believe different issues should be fixed first as well. Remember to remain true to what your country believes is most beneficial for them. An example of a solution would be the creation of a global account where every country donates a percent of their GDP.



IV. Guiding Questions:

1. How often does your country offer military aid?
2. How important is aiding other countries to your country?
3. How can every country be encouraged to help in some way?
4. Will your country be willing to sacrifice a portion of their budget and troops to providing military aid?

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Access to Clean Water

I. Background:

More than approximately 2.4 billion people barely received an improvement of sanitation in 2015. More than 80% of the population had improved in that same year. Many rural areas do not have such advantage to having clean water. The water is contaminated and is unable to maintain suitable sanitation. People are getting sick due to the fact that their contaminated water is their only water source and have no other option but to have to use it. Others are lucky enough



to even have clean water. Before the 17th and 18th century, civilizations did not expect so much for water to be such a grand impact on lives. After the 17th and 18th century, water filtration was a beginning point for a start of a more sanitized water time. Even in the 19th century, people began to realize the importance of clean water and all of the benefits it came with and afterwards began to make sure all the water was filtered before digested. The rate of disease deaths went down because of the treated water systems. Countries such as: Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Chad, Cambodia, Laos, and others. Some areas are rural and are not able to receive clean water because they may be out of distance to obtain it. This is a serious situation and there needs to be an immediate affective plan in order.

II. UN Involvement:

The United Nations have been aware of such crisis for some time. They acknowledge that clean water is a basic human need and are developing a way to gain said clean water for everyone's health. The United Nations also made an inter-agency called UN Water in order to cooperate in sanitary and freshwater situations or issues. The WHO Organization has also supply guidelines for different way you can make unsanitary water drinkable. They are also testing household water to prevent any medical issues when drinking water. To have clean water, is to have a human right. In saying, clean water is essential to the human body and if not given actually lowers a human's dignity. Considering it is a human right, it then becomes the government's job to help satisfy the needs and make sure everything is in order. There also has to be a sufficient amount and it all has to be safe and approved in order to be given out in public or else there will be medical casualties. Since the UN have many goals to accomplish, this crisis is number six in the development goals and is also linked to many economical issues.



III. Possible Solutions:

Solutions are being formed in order to diminish the crisis at hand. Some are doing projects and fundraisers in order to assist in any way possible. A common solution is to conserve the amount of water one uses. Water treaties help limit the amount of water a country uses in order to prevent a drought. Rainwater harvesting uses the fallen rainwater in order for sanitation use. The water cannot be contaminated or be used as a way for hydration.

IV. Guiding Questions

1. How bad does this situation affect your country?
2. Are there any allies who help your country with this situation?
3. How has your country helped others with this situation?

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